



**Report to Congress on the
Imposition of Sanctions Pursuant to the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act
Pursuant to Sec. 6(a) of the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020,
P.L. 116-145**

Section 6(a) of the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 (UHRPA), (S. 3744), enacted on June 17, 2020, requires the President provide an annual report to Congress identifying each foreign person, including any official of the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC), that the President determines is responsible for any of the following with respect to Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, members of other Muslim minority groups, or other persons in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region: (1) torture; (2) cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; (3) prolonged detention without charges and trial; (4) causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons; (5) other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of persons. Section 6(a) of UHRPA was amended by the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, enacted on December 23, 2021, to include (6) "serious human rights abuses in connection with forced labor." This report is being submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the House Financial Services Committee.

This report details aspects of the ongoing human rights abuses in the PRC and the conduct of relevant persons, including an individual determined by the President, or President's designee, to be responsible for certain human rights abuses against predominately Muslim Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang. This report also includes an Annex A identifying the PRC officials and entities

previously designated under the Global Magnitsky sanctions program and 7031(c) visa restrictions since 2020.

The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the PRC is home to Turkic Uyghurs, a predominantly Muslim ethnic minority of at least 11 million people, and other Turkic minority groups. Atrocities against these groups perpetrated by the PRC have been committed under the PRC's national counterterrorism law and the regional counter-extremism policy, or under the guise of "poverty alleviation" schemes. Those detained in internment camps in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region have described forced political indoctrination, beatings, food deprivation, and denial of medical attention. Suppression of expressions of culture and minority language use, destruction of mosques and Muslim cemeteries, and child separation policies reflect the state and Chinese Communist Party policy of forced "Sinicization" of ethnic and religious minority groups in the Xinjiang region.

In 2021, the U.S. government determined that since at least 2017, PRC authorities, under the direction and control of the Chinese Communist Party, have committed genocide and crimes against humanity against the predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang. These crimes against humanity include the imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, enforced sterilization, torture, and persecution, including through forced labor and the imposition of draconian restrictions on freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement.

Under UHRPA, the U.S. government is announcing the designation of a PRC individual responsible for certain human rights abuses against predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in Xinjiang. The U.S. government is concurrently designating this individual and another PRC official under the Global Magnitsky sanctions program. These designations continue U.S. government actions as outlined in Annex A to hold accountable PRC officials and entities for human rights abuses in Xinjiang.

Gao Qi was the director and chief inspector of the Yili Prefecture Public Security Bureau in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Gao oversaw the Public Security Bureau of Tekes County, a sub-entity of the Yili Prefecture Public Security Bureau (PSB), which operates the Tekes County Detention Center. This center is one of the many vocational skills education and training centers where Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups from Xinjiang have been arbitrarily detained and imprisoned since 2017. Thousands of leaked documents and photographs published in NGO reporting detail widespread abuses committed against Muslim Uyghurs by security officials at the Tekes County Detention Center, namely arbitrary detention and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. The report further notes that Yili PSB security protocols set forth a shoot-to-kill policy for anyone trying to escape from the government's "re-education" camps. Gao is being designated under UHRPA and E.O. 13818, which builds upon and implements the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, and under section 7031(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023, as carried forward by Continuing Appropriation Act, 2024.

Hu Lianhe is the Deputy Director General of the United Front Work Department's (UFWD) Eighth Bureau on Xinjiang and concurrently the Deputy Director of the Xinjiang Work Coordination Small Group (XWCSG). He has held his position at the UFWD since at least 2018 and his position as Deputy Head of the XWCSG since at least late 2012. As the deputy director of the XWCSG, Hu played a key role in the drafting of the PRC's 2015 National Anti-Terrorism Law, as well as Xinjiang's 2016 Counter-Terrorism Laws and 2017 Anti-Extremism Regulation. These pieces of legislation and regulating policies aimed at "de-extremification" in Xinjiang provided the formal legalization for re-education efforts toward Uyghurs and other minority groups and resulted in arbitrary detentions. Hu is being designated under E.O. 13818 section 1(a)(ii)(C), in the spirit of UHRPA. In December 2021, Hu was publicly designated under section 7031(c) of the

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Appropriations Act of 2021.

ANNEX A

Designations of PRC officials and official entities under the Global Magnitsky sanctions program and 7031(c) visa restrictions related to Xinjiang abuses since 2020¹

Xinjiang Public Security Bureau (XPSB) – July 9, 2020 (Global Magnitsky only)

Chen Quanguo, former Communist Party Secretary of XUAR – July 9, 2020

Huo Liujun, former Party Secretary of XPSB – July 9, 2020 (Global Magnitsky only)

Wang Mingshan, Director and Communist Party Secretary of the XPSB – July 9, 2020

Zhu Hailun, former Deputy Party Secretary of XUAR – July 9, 2020

Peng Jiarui, Deputy Party Secretary and Commander of the XPCC – July 31, 2020 (Global Magnitsky only)

Sun Jinlong, former Political Commissar of the XPCC – July 31, 2020 (Global Magnitsky only)

Xinjiang Production and Construction Corporation (XPCC) – July 31, 2020 (Global Magnitsky only)

Chen Mingguo, Director of the XPSB – March 22, 2021 (Global Magnitsky) and December 10, 2021 (7031(c))

Wang Junzheng, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC) – March 22, 2021 (Global Magnitsky only)

Hu Lianhe, Deputy Director of the United Front Work Department – December 10, 2021 (7031(c) only)

Erken Tuniyaz, Chairman of the XUAR – December 10, 2021

Shohrat Zakir, former Chairman of the XUAR – December 10, 2021

¹ Persons listed are designated under both authorities unless otherwise noted.